



## By Telegraph.

**Henry Ward Beecher At-  
tacked with Apoplexy.**

**Hartington and Criminal  
Law Bill in Ireland.**

**Revolt Officers Shot at  
Rutschux on Saturday.**

**Hicks-Beach Resigns the Secre-  
taryship for Ireland.**

**The Prospects of Peace Continue.**

HALIFAX, N.S., March 7.

Henry Ward Beecher was struck with apoplexy on Saturday, and now lies in a critical state.

Hartington approves of the provisions of the bill to amend the criminal law in Ireland.

Nine officers who were concerned in the Rutschux revolt were shot on Saturday.

Hicks-Beach has resigned the Chief Secretaryship for Ireland owing to cataract in both eyes. Balfour, the Scotch secretary succeeds him.

Salisbury in addressing the Conservative club said, the trial by jury in Ireland must be reconstructed or dispensed with. Remedial measures are required but respect for the law must first be restored.

The prospects for the continuance of peace in Europe continue.

## CAPE RACE DESPATCH.

CAPE RACE, to-day.

Wind N.N.E., stiff, fine, clear and frosty; topsail schooner *Devon* passed south yesterday afternoon.

## OUR ADVERTISING PATRONS.

Auction—beef, veal, &c. M J Lynch  
Postponed sale of land. Geo LeMessurier  
Academia meeting. M A Devine  
Magazines and new books. J F Chisholm  
Canada butter. Shea & Co

## AUCTION SALES.

To-morrow, (TUESDAY), at 11 o'clock.

**By J. M. LYNCH,**  
At his Room, Beck's Cove,

**20 PCS BEEF AND VEAL, 20 Bags**  
Sago—3, 4 and 5-lb each, 10 bags Salt,  
2 secondhand Bedsteads, 1 Stretcher, 20  
boxes Fancy Soap, 20 prs Boots, 3 doz prs Hose, 3  
doz prs Socks, 1 doz Ladies' Hats, 1 Cheffonier, 1  
Chest-drawers, 2 secondhand Tables, 2 ditto Chairs,  
2 Wash-basins and Jugs, Dinner, Soup and Tea  
Plates, Cups and Saucers, Jugs, Knives and Forks,  
Pans, Buckets, Lamps, Kettles, Dishes, 1 Ker Oil  
Can, 1 Wash Tub, 1 Saw, 3 doz Towels, 1 Frame  
Saw, 1 Barber's Chair, 2 doz Children's Wool Jack-  
ets, 1 doz Mens' Gaiters, 2 doz Children's Wool  
Hoods, 1 doz bxs Children's Combs, 1 Express  
Sleigh, 1 doz Men's Flat Canvas Jumpers and  
Jackets, 1 tub Fat, 2 Guns, 5 Watches, 2 prs Foot  
Stools, 1 Pocket Compass, 1 Log Glass. mar7

## New Advertisements.

## The Members

OF THE

**Academia Literary Committee**

are requested to meet to-night,

in the Reading-Room, at 7.30.

mar7,li

M. A. DEVINE,  
Secretary.

## Just Landed

—AND FOR SALE—

**BY SHEA & CO.**

250 Packages Selected

**Canadian Butter.**

mar7,2fp

## The Sale of Land

situate on Brien Street,

ADVERTISED FOR

**Tomorrow, Tuesday, 8th inst.**

is postponed until further notice.

mar7,li,fp

GEORGE LEMESSURIER,  
Solicitor.

## New Advertisements.

## JUST RECEIVED, Magazines and New Books.

The Ladies' Journal and Bow Bells, for March  
The Jubilee Coronation—No. of "the Sun"  
The Boys of England, vol 4  
Saved by the Skin of His Teeth—only 3d  
A Broken Blossom, by Florence Marryatt  
The Root of all Evil, by ditto  
Facing the Footlights, by ditto  
Allerton Towers, by Annie Thomas  
Two Men and a Maid, by Harriet Jay  
Some of our Girls, by Mrs. Elivart  
The Dean's Wife, by ditto  
Undine and the Two Captains, by La Motte Foeque  
Nature and Art, by Mrs. Inchbald; also other New  
Books and latest English and American News-  
papers.

J. F. Chisholm.

## COPPER PAINT

10 Cases Best Quality

## Copper Paint,

(in Gallon and Half-Gallon Tins.)

W. & G. RENDELL.

mar4,m,w,f,2w,fp

## ROSES! ROSES!

## DINGEE & CONARD CO.'S

Rose Catalogue, 1887,

—NOW READY—

## FOR FREE DELIVERY

—AND ORDERS FOR—

Roses, Plants and Choice Flower Seeds,

BOOKED IMMEDIATELY.

Catalogues mailed free to any address in the

Outposts.

mar5

F. W. BOWDEN.

## ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH, RIVERHEAD.

## The Annual Novena

OR,

NINE DAYS' DEVOTION,

(In honor of the Apostle of Ireland.)

will commence in the above-named Church

**On Tuesday, 8th March.**

Devotions each evening at 7.30

## ON ST. PATRICK'S DAY

Solemn Mass will be celebrated at 10.30.

SERMON by the Rector of St. Bonaventure's

College. mar4,3fp

## Notice to Mariners

## The New Fog Horn,

(OFF GALLANTRY)

now located North of Hunter's Island (He aux  
Chasseurs), at a distance of about 50 yards from  
the Shore, will play from the 1st of March next,  
every time FOG AND SNOW will make it ne-  
cessary.

The Sound will last for Six Seconds, with an in-  
terval of One Minute between each blast.

February 2nd, 1887,tf.

For sale by the Subscriber.

English Green Peas, English Split Peas,

English Pearl Barley,

French Green Peas—1-lb tins

French Beans—1-lb tins

American String Beans—1-lb tins

American Corn—1-lb tins

American Calavances—in barrels

Canadian Oatmeal

Canadian Round Peas.

JOHN J. O'REILLY,

mar2 290 Water Street, 43 & 45 King's Road.

Just Received, per stmr. "Newfoundland,"

**10 Cases Ginger Brandy,**

(Good for Coughs or Colds.)

By next steamer, to arrive, a fresh supply of

**PEEBLE'S WHISKEY.**

THOMAS KEATING.

feb24,12i

## FOR SALE.

## FIFTEEN SHARES

In the Union Bank.

Apply to

**JNO. T. GILLARD.**

mar3 On Sale by the Subscriber.

Canned Corned Beef—2-lb tins

(Libby, McNeil & Libby)

Canned Brawn—2-lb tins

Canned Brawn—1-lb tins

Canned Tongue—1-lb tins, &c., &c.

JOHN J. O'REILLY,

mar1 290 Water Street, 43 & 45 King's Road.

## New Advertisements.

## REGULATIONS FOR LENT,

In the Diocese of St. John's.

1—All Week-days in Lent, from Ash  
Wednesday to Easter Sunday, are  
fasting days, on which one meal, after  
noon, and a collation in the evening,  
are allowed.

2—Those who dine late can take the  
collation in the morning.

3—The use of meat is permitted at  
every meal on Sundays, and at the  
principal meal on Mondays, Tuesdays,  
and Thursdays.

4—Flesh-meat is forbidden on Wed-  
nesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays; Eggs  
are not allowed on Fridays; White  
Meats, such as milk, butter, cheese, are  
forbidden on Ash Wednesday, Spy  
Wednesday, and Good Friday.

5—Butter may be used at the colla-  
tion. Those who take their principal  
meal at noon, can have a slight refec-  
tion (a couple ounces of bread and some  
tea or coffee) in the morning.

6—Children come to the years of  
discretion are subject to the law of Ab-  
stinence; but the law of Fast is not  
obligatory until the completion of one's  
21st year.

7—All, over 60 years of age, the  
really sick and infirm, those engaged in  
hard labor, are dispensed from fast-  
ing; but the law of abstinence remains  
in vigor.

8—Dispensations regarding fast and  
abstinence may be obtained from the  
Bishop, the Vicar-General, and one's  
Parish Priest in *foro externo*, and from  
the Penitent's Confessor in the Sacred  
Tribunal of Penance.

9—The Faithful are exhorted to com-  
ply with the Precept which ordains the  
reception of the Holy Eucharist during  
the Paschal time, commencing with  
Ash Wednesday.

10—As the strictness of the Lenten  
Fast is so mitigated, the members of  
the Roman Catholic Church ought to  
compensate for such relaxation of the  
law by assisting at Holy Mass, reciting  
the Rosary, by works of Charity, spiri-  
tual and temporal, and by abstaining  
from all theatres, balls, dancing assem-  
blies, &c., during this solemn season.

11—At every Mass, Rubrics per-  
mitting, the Collect for the Supreme  
Pontiff will be recited as heretofore;  
and the Faithful are requested to offer  
up fervent daily prayers for the welfare  
of the Holy Father, Leo XIII., so that  
he may be preserved to celebrate the  
Golden Jubilee of his Priesthood next  
December.

"The Grace of Our Lord Jesus Christ,  
the Charity of God, and the Communi-  
cation of the Holy Spirit be with you  
all."

THOMAS JOSEPH,  
Bishop of St. John's.

Quinquagesima Sunday.

mar4,3i,fp

## Grand - Masquerade - and - Fancy Dress Display at City Rink.

(Proceeds of Masquerade for the Poor.)

**On Tuesday Ev'g. Next,**

COMMENCING AT EIGHT O'CLOCK.

Opening with a Grand Tableau! Don't fail to see it!!

Professor Bennett's Band has prepared a special programme for the occasion.

Admission—Masqueraders, 25 cents; Spectators, 20 cents.

J. W. FORAN.

## To Satisfy a Mortgage.

I AM NOW OFFERING FOR SALE A VERY  
comfortable new DWELLING HOUSE,  
situate on Boncloddy Street, now in the occu-  
pancy of JAMES McGRATH. Term—999 years.  
Ground rent—£4 0s. 6d.

JAS. J. COLLINS,

Notary Public & Real Estate Broker.

Office: 6 New Gower-st., residence: 9 Prince-st.  
mar7,fp

## LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY, February 28.

MR. SCOTT—A great deal has been  
made of the fact that the men who were  
offered work at Placentia have not gone  
there. They, for one thing, have no  
clothes to go in. For another they fear  
to leave behind them starving wives  
and children. If the Government would  
give them some advance to supply  
clothing for themselves and mainten-  
ance for their families during their ab-  
sence, they would go. The Government  
must believe our story of the destitu-  
tion in St. John's, for why, if it be not  
for fear of

THE VIOLENCE OF A STARVING PEOPLE  
are these police with fixed bayonets  
guarding our doors? It is a disgrace to  
the House and the community that such  
an insult should be offered to a peace-  
able people. Some of these people feel  
their position as keenly as any hon-  
orable man would. Some of them now seek  
relief for the first time in their lives.  
There are many works which could  
well be attended to now. For instance,  
there is a dangerous spot in the Petty  
Harbor road which might be repaired.  
Money might be well spent upon Exe-  
cutive responsibility in this town as in  
Placentia. Most of the men at work on  
the Placentia line, come, no doubt, from  
the vicinity of this line. Let the Gov-  
ernment provide work for those whom  
they discover to be really in need in  
their own districts.

MR. MURPHY—It is useless to bring  
evidence before the government of the  
destitution in St. John's, they have  
already all the evidence before them  
which they can require, but they dis-  
regard it. I don't say it is the duty of  
a government to feed the poor, but I do  
say that in such times of need as these  
it is their duty to provide them with  
labor whereat they can earn

## THE NECESSARIES OF LIFE.

It was one of the pledges given when  
this amalgamation was entered into  
that \$100,000 should be spent on sewer-  
age in St. John's, but like all the  
pledges of this government it is broken.  
There has been ample facility for ac-  
quiring the information and making the  
surveys necessary for the initiation of  
the work, yet nothing is done. Is it not  
for fear of an outbreak of the poor that  
10 to 12 police with loaded rifles are  
posted here at the door? St. John's,  
notwithstanding the credit Mr. O'Mara  
gives the Government did not receive  
its share of labour last fall.

MR. MORINE—The hon. Attorney  
General pointed out the fact that St.  
John's has sufficient wealthy people to  
relieve its own poor; that remark can-  
not apply to Goose Bay in my district,  
where there are no wealthy people; but  
starvation is rampant there, the people  
are subsisting on the squids they catch  
for bait. We receive

## PRESSING TELEGRAMS

from the clergy for relief for the people,  
but the government will not grant it.  
Let them send across from Trinity some  
man in whom they have confidence to  
report upon the condition of the people.  
If they find any man who is not in dire  
extremity let them give him nothing;  
but in the name of common humanity  
give those that are, enough to subsist  
upon for the next two months. If the  
government permit these people to die  
of starvation the memory of their crime  
will haunt them till their dying day.  
Upon motion the House adjourned till  
to-morrow at 3.30 o'clock.

TUESDAY, March 1.

The House met at 3.30.

On motion of Mr. GRIEVE the House  
resolved itself into Committee of the  
Whole on the Address in Reply. Mr.  
Godden in the chair.

MR. MORINE—I rise, Mr. Chairman,  
for the purpose of moving the amend-  
ment to the tenth clause of the Address  
of which I gave notice last night. It is  
as follows:—

"We notice that the liability of the  
colony for the subsidy claimed by the  
Newfoundland Railway Company for that  
part of the railway now constructed  
and in operation has been made the  
subject for litigation by the refusal of  
your government to pay the subsidy;  
and we deeply regret the fact—that the  
good name of this colony has thereby  
been jeopardised. We feel that an  
amicable arrangement should have  
been made between the government and  
the Railway Company; and we hope  
that no time will be lost in bringing this  
about. It is only by coming to some  
such agreement that we can reasonably  
hope to see the railway to Hall's Bay  
and the Carbonear branch proceeded  
with; and we feel that it is unfair to  
delay to the districts of Trinity, Bona-  
vista, Fogo, Twillingate, St. Barbe,  
Burgee and Lapoile, Fortune Bay, Car-  
bonear and Bay-de-Verds, the extension  
of these facilities which are enjoyed by

other parts of the Island, and for which  
they are each called upon to pay."

We were told the other day by the  
Attorney General, who was incidentally  
referring to this subject, that the  
government had undertaken this suit  
with the Railway Company to relieve  
the colony of an "incubus." I said at  
the same time that it was a poor way  
to accomplish this by entering into a  
suit with almost a certainty of having  
a decision against the country, and  
with parties who, having a decision in  
their favor, would be the more strict in  
enforcing their rights. The Company  
would, when there was some uncertain-  
ty as to their rights, have been ready  
to give up their claims to the road for  
a much smaller sum than they will ac-  
cept now, when the Supreme Court has  
decided in their favor. If, as has been  
stated by the government, the Railway  
Company is bankrupt, and cannot pro-  
ceed with the road, it must be apparent  
that if the government want to proceed  
with the railway to the northward,  
they must buy out the Company. The  
majority of hon. members will, I be-  
lieve, agree with me that it is desirable  
that

THE RAILWAY SHOULD PROCEED FUR-  
THER NORTH,

and that it is also desirable to buy out  
the Company, or in the words of the  
hon. Attorney General, "rid ourselves  
of an incubus." What a bad policy it  
is, then, on the part of the Government,  
to commence a suit which only confirms  
the company in the legality of its  
claims. But let us look at it in another  
way. The Government should have  
asked themselves what, supposing they  
succeeded in this suit, would have been  
the position of the bondholders? If the  
Government were sustained by the Su-  
preme Court in the position they assu-  
med, and by the Privy Council on ap-  
peal, then every dollar which the bond-  
holders had invested in the line on the  
faith of the country was lost to them.  
Now I wish to draw this distinction.  
The original parties who started the  
Company—the Blackman syndicate,  
(whom I do not claim to be entitled to  
the sympathy of the country)—were  
Americans. But the money expended  
in the work was supplied by

## INNOCENT ENGLISH BONDHOLDERS.

who were entitled to all the sympathy  
we could legitimately show them. Su-  
posing the suit resulted in a decision  
that the Government were not bound to  
pay the subsidy, what would be the  
position of the colony? It would possess  
85 miles of good road paid for not out  
of its own money, but out of the money  
of innocent English bondholders. Such  
a position would be indecent and con-  
temptible for this colony to assume; to  
appropriate, by means of a miserable  
technicality, a million and a half of dol-  
lars and a railway for which it has not  
paid one cent. Supposing that the suit  
had succeeded, the consequence would  
have been that the company would stop  
operations, and instead of mails running  
daily by train, we should have to go  
back to the old days of stage-coaches.  
The colony could not operate the line;  
the company would be defrauded, and  
so would the country. We should be no  
better off than in

THE DAYS WHEN WE HAD NO RAILWAY;  
we should have 84 miles of useless road  
at home and a ruined character abroad.  
I say, sir, that in view of these facts it  
is not desirable that we should win the  
case. The Government should have  
pursued an entirely different policy.  
In the first place, they must have  
known that the subsidy granted to the  
company was an insufficient one. I go  
with those who believe that the insuffi-  
ciency of the subsidy was a proof that  
it was not a bona fide bargain which the  
company made to complete the line.  
but when the Americans stepped out,  
and the road fell into the hands of the  
English bondholders, who were inno-  
cent of any fraudulent intention, the  
Government should have recognized  
that the subsidy was insufficient, that  
they were partly responsible for the  
misdoings of the company and for any  
losses which the bondholders might  
sustain; and they should have offered  
an increased subsidy, or built a branch  
of the line and offered it to the bond-  
holders upon the obligation of their  
running it. Had the Government acted  
in this liberal spirit it would have been  
better for them and for the country;  
for such an evidence of good faith on  
their part would have immediately in-  
duced

THE INVESTMENT OF MORE ENGLISH MONEY  
in our railway work. We would have  
obtained abroad a fair name for hon-  
orable and liberal dealing, for honesty in  
meeting obligations, and for contempt  
for all legal subterfuges and technical-  
ities. Instead of that we are now de-  
famed in all commercial circles in Eng-  
land, and the *Financial News*, a paper  
which claims to have the largest cir-  
culation of any English paper devoted to  
finance, is giving us a bad name  
amongst capitalists and preventing the  
investment of more capital in the coun-  
try.

(continued on fourth page.)

P. B. B.



## LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

## HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY, February 28.

(continued.)

MR. WHITE—There is one remark made by the last speaker to the effect that two thirds of the district moneys in Bonavista Bay were squandered which I feel it my duty to contradict. It is without foundation, and I challenge him or anyone else to prove it. There has been a good deal said by him about the destitution of that district, but I say that he is himself the cause of all the destitution. When he went around the district last spring, he promised to send the people

A CARGO OF FLOUR, and they told me he had gone to New York to bring it down to them. There was an epidemic in the district at the time, and he promised to drain the place and give it sewerage. While those who did not die of diphtheria, are likely to die of starvation because of there not getting the flour he promised them. Talk is cheap.

The section passed and the committee rose and reported progress and asked leave to sit again. The report was received and leave granted.

Ordered that the said committee have leave to sit on to-morrow.

MR. MORINE gave notice that on to-morrow he will ask the hon. Receiver General how many wheelbarrows were imported during 1886 for the use of the colony, and for a statement of their cost landed here.

MR. MURPHY gave notice that on to-morrow he will ask the hon. Receiver General to lay on the table a statement showing in detail the number, quantity and value of anchors, canvas sail cloth and tarpaulin canvas for ships' use, mast pieces and spars, of what material, manufactured and unmanufactured, dory oars, dories and ready made clothing, namely, coats, jackets, trousers, waistcoats, south-westerns, mantles, dresses, cloaks, sacques and shirts imported into this colony in 1886; also empty casks, cask staves, and also the amount of revenue collected on all the above articles.

MR. BOND gave notice that he will, on to-morrow, ask the hon. Attorney General to lay on the table the report of the Government Engineer on the Placentia line.

MR. McGRATH gave notice that he will on to-morrow, ask the hon. Attorney General whether it is true, as has been publicly stated by a member of the Executive, that the Government are not building a railroad to Placentia, or that they have no authority to build a railroad.

MR. MORINE gave notice that on to-morrow he will ask the hon. Attorney General for copies of all correspondence in reference to the employment of G. W. Hierlihy upon the road recently constructed from Harbor Grace to Spaniard's Bay and subsequently dismissed, and also for a statement of the expenditure upon the same road.

MR. SCOTT gave notice that he will, on to-morrow ask the hon. Attorney General whether counsels learned in the law in England, were consulted in reference to the legal obligations of this colony to the Newfoundland Railway Company, under the Newfoundland railway act, and if any opinion thereon has been received from such counsel, and if so to lay the same on the table.

MR. MORINE gave notice that on to-morrow he will ask the hon. Attorney General for a copy of the minute in Council authorizing the construction of the road from Clark's Beach to the railway, and for statement of the expenditure thereon, showing in whose name the warrant for wages were paid out.

MR. MORINE gave notice that on to-morrow he will ask the Chairman of the Board of Works for a list of the names of all persons employed on the Dildo Road, showing by whom they were recommended for employment, and also for a statement of the expenditure, showing in whose names the warrants were made out. Also to ask the hon. Surveyor General whether any part of the Parade has recently been leased to any person, if so, how much, to whom and upon what terms, and for copies of all correspondence and documents referring thereto.

MR. O'MARA—Before the House adjourns I should like to know from the Attorney General whether the Government have reconsidered their decision in regard to the application made to them by the representatives of St. John's on the subject of employment for the poor. Hon. members may, perhaps, regard me as somewhat importunate in again urging this matter upon the Government. But knowing, as I do, of the existence of so much absolute want, I feel it my duty to impress upon the Executive the urgent necessity of thus taking immediate steps to relieve

THE GREAT DESTITUTION now unhappily prevalent in St. John's, east and west.

MR. MORRIS—If any words from me can lend additional strength to the remarks of the hon. and learned member for St. John's east, I have much pleasure in repeating the question put by him. No longer ago than this morning two or three hundred men came to me seeking relief from the Government.

There are two or three settlements outside of St. John's in which the people are actually starving. I mention the fact so as to relieve myself of any responsibility should anything happen. I mention it with regret that, instead of being able to boast of the prosperity of the people I represent I have to ask that relief as charity should be doled out to them.

THE PEOPLE OF BLACKHEAD are in a specially destitute condition. The Government have, it is true, given them an offer of work on the Placentia line if they walk out there to get work. They have no means of getting out there, and no food for their families who are unable to obtain credit or any means of support in the meanwhile. As a matter of fact many who have been working on that line did not earn enough to get salt for their porridge. I say it boldly and without fear of contradiction that the present amalgamation government was brought about for the purpose of preventing starvation. The bug bear of starvation was held over the heads of those who held back their assent.

HON. ATTORNEY GENERAL—Although the question of the hon member is quite out of order, yet I appreciate the manner in which it is put, and the urgency, as the hon member believes, of the demand. I am sorry to inform him that since the last question was put to them, the Government have seen no reason to alter the determination they then expressed. There is no disputing the fact that there is

DESTITUTION IN ST. JOHN'S, but I am confident that in proportion to its population, it is not greater than in the outports which, as yet, are not receiving relief. I go further, and say that St. John's, in proportion to its wealth and importance is in an infinitely better situation than any part of the country, except, perhaps, some of the western outports. When relief is withheld from the rest of the country we do not feel justified in giving it to St. John's. The duty of a Government to relieve the poor should only begin when the channels of private charity are exhausted, and I contend that the destitution in St. John's could readily be relieved by organized and systematically distributed private charity. It is

A REPROACH TO SUCH A TOWN AS ST. JOHN'S,

that some such effort has not been made long since. The habit which has unfortunately grown upon Governments of relieving distress before an appeal is made to private charity, has done more than everything else towards drying up the fountains of that charity. St. John's does not suffer now as much as many of the larger cities of the world from which we hear no cry of starvation; but these cities possess what St. John's does not, and systematically worked charitable organizations. But more than that, work has been offered to 70 or 80 men on the Placentia line; and that is a significant fact that, with all the poverty alleged to exist in St. John's, men cannot be found to undertake the work. It is not because the labor is unremunerative, for the fact is that this work is just as well paid for as work on the wharves is here. It is impossible, I dare say, for some to accept this work, but there are numbers daily clamoring for relief, who might, if they chose, receive good wages for work on the Placentia line, but will not. When the destitution reaches such a pitch that

THE RESOURCES OF PRIVATE CHARITY are unable to grapple with it, then only will it be time for the Government to step in with its aid. Besides, it must be remembered that any work now given must be given under Executive responsibility, a proceeding which, at a time when the legislature is in session, would require the most urgent necessity to justify it. A little later in the session the legislature may be pleased to authorise the Government to make further disbursements in relief works; if it do, then the Government will be prepared to carry the wishes of the legislature into effect.

MR. O'MARA—I know that our people suffer from extreme destitution at this time. It is true that owing to the exertions of the Government the condition of the eastern portion of my district is better than it has been during the six years during which I have had a seat in this house. But

ST. JOHN'S PROPER has had no share in the work given during the fall, and it is on its behalf that I now appeal. I have never known such destitution in St. John's proper as now exists. And if work can be continued on the Placentia line on Executive responsibility, it can be continued as well on the unfinished Broad Cove Road. Our people cannot go to Placentia without means to leave something behind for their families and without suitable or sufficient clothing.

(continued on first page.)

They make short work of post office thieves in Toronto. A letter thief named Arthur Pinel, was sentenced to seven years imprisonment in the penitentiary on Monday. The Magistrate said that had it not been for his previous good character the penalty would have been much greater.

## Just Received,

BY  
**RICHARD HARVEY**  
129, Water Street, 129.

Lot of Women's Tweed Slippers—very cheap  
Lot of Men's Felt and Carpet Slippers—very cheap  
Men's, Women's and Children's Arctic Gaiters, do  
Lot of Women's India R. Shoes—1s. 6d. per pair  
A large assortment Plain and Fancy Dress Goods  
at 6d. per yard. feb28

## Christmas Annuals, Magazines &amp; New Books.

CHRISTMAS Nos. Graphic, Illustrated London News, Pictorial World, London Society, Truth Illustrated, Young Ladies Journal, for January, Family Herald, London Journal, boys of England, and others for December.  
John Leech's Pictures, elegantly bound. Pictorial Cabinet of Marvels, Handy Vol. Shakespeare Complete in box, Handy Vol. Tennyson, 12 Vols in box. Christian Treasury, Vol. 1886. Morley's Universal Library, Vol. 44. Routledge's World Library, Sundry Vols. A Marked Man, by Faucet Streets, etc. etc.

J. F. CHISHOLM.  
dec18

## Gifts Suitable for the Year.

ELECTRO-PLATED CURLER'S INKSTAND.  
Electro-plated Stag's Head Inkstand with Ink-horns; a great variety of Inkstands; Pocket Fruit Knives; Desert Knives and Forks; Biscuit Boxes; Banner Arms—very handsome; Dresden China Fruit Stands—with figures; Hand-painted and other Mirrors; Graphicscopes, Musical Boxes; Paper Racks; Card Receivers; Crumb Trays; Card Cases; Writing Cabinets, with revolving shutters—newest designs; Stationery Stands—with and without date; Calendars—in walnut, oak, &c.; Ladies' and Gents' Writing Desks—in various woods, leathers and plushes; Glove and Handkerchief Boxes; Dressing Cases and Jewel Cases—in wood, leather, &c.; Albums—photo cabinet and promenade; Hand-bags—in Russia, Morocco, Crocodile, Plush, &c.; very handsomely fitted Bags; an elegant line of Purses; Terra Cotta hand-painted Plaques—four sizes, framed in plush; handsome Toilet Sets, with Mirror—very latest; Photo, Cabinet and Promenade Frames—in plush, leather, crystal, glass, wood, &c.; high standing wicker work Baskets—beautifully lined and quilted with satin and plush; ebony boudoir Chairs—upholstered in plush; Musical Albums; Orchestral, Top—new, and an immense assortment of other Goods.

J. F. Chisholm.  
dec30

## Buliders' Supply Store.

JUST RECEIVED,  
251 Barrels  
"Diamond" Brand Plaster.

We claim that this is the only Calcined Plaster that will allow 20 minutes to use before setting. It is selected from "Pure White Gypsum." Every barrel of this brand is tested, and is warranted in every respect.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL,  
Agent.

## CHRISTMAS FLOWERS from VILLA NOVA CONSERVATORY.

PARTIES wishing to have nice Bouquets or Pot of Flowers for church and home decorations during the Christmas Holidays, will find a Choice Selection of Primula, Pink and White Anemones, Variegated Verbena, and other winter blooming Plants at Villa Nova Conservatory. All orders sent to Superintendent, Villa Nova Orphanage, or to Revd. M. P. MORRIS, will be attended to.

D. M. BROWNING, M.A.,  
Attorney - and - Solicitor.  
Office: McBRIDE'S HILL.  
feb19.7i

## Just Received,

and for sale by the Subscriber,

## Raper's Navigation

[LATEST EDITION.]

CARRETT BYRNE.

Store opp. New Post Office.

feb21.3i,fp,21,24&28

## Allan - Line.

(UNDER CONTRACT WITH GOVERNMENT FOR CONVEYANCE OF MAILS.)

## WINTER SERVICE, 1887.

## S. S. Newfoundland

will sail on the following dates:

FROM HALIFAX.	FROM ST. JOHN'S.
TUESDAY, February 1st	MONDAY, February 7th
" " 15th	" " 21st
" " March 1st	" " 7th
" " 15th	" " 21st
" " 29th	" " 4th
" " April 12th	" " 18th

The Newfoundland's sailings from Halifax connect with steamers from Liverpool, Jan. 20th, Feb. 3rd, Feb. 17th, March 3rd, March 17th, and March 31st.

SHEA & CO., Agents.

PROFESSOR BENNETT'S BAND will play at the City Rink every evening and Saturday afternoons, during the skating season, (ice permitting). The ice is now in fine condition, and is likely to continue so.

J. W. FORAN.  
jan11

## FIRST PRIZE AND GOLD MEDAL!

THE "GENUINE SINGER" has taken the first prize and gold medal at the International Health Exhibition, London, England, over all other sewing machines. We challenge any sewing machine before the public to equal the IMPROVED SINGER, our new high arm sewing machine. It possesses the following advantages over all other sewing machines:



- 1st. Uses the shortest needle of any lock-stitch machine.
- 2nd—Carries a finer needle with given size thread.
- 3rd. Uses a greater number of sizes of thread with one size needle.
- 4th. Will close a seam tighter with thread linen than any other machine will with silk.
- 5th. The shuttle holds the most thread.
- 6th. Draws the needle thread both down and up, while the needle is out of the goods, therefore there is less friction on the needle and thread, consequently a tighter and more elastic seam.

Strength and durability unequalled.  
Incomparable for ease of operation.  
Not equalled for simplicity of construction.  
Great rapidity, and almost noiseless.  
Equipped with every valuable improvement.  
Range of work far exceeding any other machine.

The Singer Manufacturing Company,

172 Water Street, St. John's. 75 Water Street, Harbor Grace.

M. F. SMYTH, Agent.

## The Mutual Life Insurance Co.'y,

OF NEW YORK. — ESTABLISHED 1843.

Assets, January 1st, 1887 . . . . . \$114,181,963  
Cash Income for 1886 . . . . . \$21,137,176  
Insurance in force about . . . . . \$400,000,000  
Policies in force about . . . . . \$130,000

The Mutual Life is the Largest Life Company, and the Strongest Financial Institution in the World.

No other Company has paid such LARGE DIVIDENDS to its Policy-holders; and no other Company issues so PLAIN and so COMPREHENSIVE A POLICY.

J. W. FITZPATRICK, Travelling Agent.  
A. S. RENDELL, Agent, Newfoundland.  
feb12,3m,2iw

## T. &amp; J. GRACE,

360, Water Street, 360.

Beg to announce that they have received, in addition to their large stock of PROVISIONS and GROCERIES, a lot of

## VERY CHOICE HAMS.

Also, Preserved Mackerel, Salmon, Oysters, Lobsters, Sardines, Corn, Bran, &c.

Which they are selling at LOWEST CASH PRICES, wholesale and retail.

T. & J. GRACE.  
feb16

## NOW READY.

A SECOND EDITION OF FATHER FITZGERALD'S

## CHILDREN'S MISSAL AND HYMNAL.

A Manual of Prayers and Hymns for the use of Children's Masses, is now ready and for sale at the bookstore of

CARRETT BYRNE.

Orders supplied, wholesale and retail. Single copies 10 cents each; on large quantities a discount will be made. jan29,fp,tf

## WM. FREW,

191, Water Street, 191,

BEGS to announce that his GRAND ANNUAL SALE of Surplus Stock will commence on Monday, November 1st, when his whole stock, which it is well known consists of Plain, Useful Goods, of medium quality, personally selected last summer, and bought on the very best terms, which long experience and ready cash could secure. Will be offered at Greatly Reduced Prices —

## Mantles, Shawls, Dress Materials.

and all goods of passing fashion reduced to nearly half-price, so as to effect a complete clearance. Wonderful Bargains in Calicos, Flannels, Kerseys, Winceys, Tweeds, Moleskin, Sheetings and Blankets.

Fur Muffs, Fur Bags, Fur Capes—in great variety, and at marvellously low prices. Now is the time to buy. Remaining stock of Mens' and Boys' Ready-made Clothing to be cleared out regardless of cost.

Hats! Hats! Hats!—100 dozen Mens' and Boys' Felt Hats, to be given away during the sale at little more than half-price.

Bargains in Shirts and Scarfs; bargains in Collars and Gloves; bargains in Underclothing; Bargains in Boots and Shoes; Bargains in Everything! All who want to save money, now is your opportunity.

WILLIAM FREW,  
191, Water Street

## Removal.

MR. SCOTT, Barrister-at-Law, Solicitor, &c., has removed to the offices formerly occupied by the ANGLO-AMERICAN TELEGRAPH CO., and more recently by Money Order Department in the Old Post Office Buildings. [Met.] nov18

## FOR SALE--TO SATISFY A MORTGAGE.

A SCHOONER ABOUT FIFTY-SIX TONS REGISTERED, well equipped and admirably adapted for the general business of the country. For further particulars apply to

P. J. SCOTT,  
Solicitor



## Select Story.

## PUT ASUNDER.

BY THE AUTHOR OF "UNDER A SHADOW."

CHAPTER IV.—(Continued.)

AUNT AND NIECE.

The Castlemaines were one of the oldest families in England. Rudolph, the thirteenth earl, had succeeded to the family honors and estate, and gave promise of being one of the noblest and bravest of his race.

How he loved that race, who can tell? Its legions, its traditions, its honors, its quaint romances, lying far back in the long ago. How he loved to linger in the picture gallery at Neath Abbey, and think of those ancestors, each of whom had his name written on the roll of fame. He liked to tell of the Norman knight who had fought so furiously at the battle of Hastings; he liked to tell of the brave crusaders, whom Cœur de Lion had delighted to honor; he liked to tell of the knight who had given shelter to Marguerite of Anjou; of the dauntless earl who had given refuge to the Merrie Monarch, when the bloodhounds were hot on the scent.

There was a story belonging to each of these dark, handsome faces, and generally speaking, the story was one of credit to the Castlemaines.

They were a proud, passionate race—true friends and noble foes. Quick in love and in hate, courageous in war. They were a constant race, too. The Castlemaines did not love and ride away. They were an implacable race; once offended they never forgave; once bent upon any course of action, it was with difficulty they were persuaded to relinquish it; brave, generous, and handsome, but proud and implacable.

The Castlemains were famous for their great physical strength and beauty; the men were stalwart, dark, and handsome, with eyes that could flash fire, lips that could smile in a fashion courtly and tender, yet could utter words such as could make strong men tremble; hands that were white but had the grasp of iron, hands loved by their friends and dreaded by their foes.

The same dark, proud beauty, the same features seemed to have been handed down from generation to generation among the Castlemaines.

Rudolph, the present earl, bore a great resemblance to Hubert the Crusader, whose life was filled with noble deeds.

"Let my life be noble as his," was the prayer that came to his lips, whenever his eyes fell on the grand pictured face, and he did his best to make it so. He had the faults and the virtues of his race. He was brave, courageous, and generous, he was impatient to a fault, intolerant of anything that did not please him, bent on his own will; he had all the fire and the passion, all the high and lofty spirit of the Castlemaines; he would never stoop to meanness.

He came early into his earldom, and he reigned in a lordly fashion. No one ever disputed his word, contradicted his wishes, or opposed his desire; no one ever said him nay. Once or twice, when he was bent upon what his lawyers, Messrs. Nettleby & Simpson, considered a quixotic and foolish action, they tried to remonstrate, but Lord Castlemaine never yielded an inch.

The Ladies Castlemaine were as a rule a race of gentle, docile women, who lived for and would have died for their husbands; but there was to be an exception to this rule.

When the handsome young earl met Gertrude Craven he was only twenty-two years of age.

He had always thought of his marriage as a legal kind of affair; he never doubted but that some paragon of excellence would fall to his lot—one of the usual gentle, obedient type of women such as the Castlemaines married as a rule.

But he forgot all his theories and all his fancies when he saw Gertrude Craven. She was the one woman in the world for him and no other.

This was his second season in London. When he left Oxford he made the Continental tour, then went to Neath Abbey for some time, and then came to town. He was naturally eagerly sought after; all the best houses in town were thrown open to him; all the loveliest girls were paraded before him;

and among those was the chief bride-maid, Isabel Hyde.

Lord Castlemaine was never that most contemptible of human beings—a flirt. It was a strange fact, that during those first two years in town he had cared but little for the society of ladies; he enjoyed the club, billiards, theatres, operas far more than balls, and he liked the society of men far more than that of women. He had a contempt beyond bound for flirts and flirtations of all kinds, but he certainly did like and admire Isabel Hyde.

She was not at all of the type the Castlemaine's admired. She was dark and brilliant; she was proud, and barely knew what the word obedience meant. He was not the least in love with her, but he liked her. If he had never seen Gertrude Craven, that calm, kindly liking might have developed into keener affection, and he might have married her. He enjoyed dancing with her for she was a most graceful dancer; he liked talking to her, for she was full of brilliant intelligence. He admired her singing—she had a rich, sweet contralto voice; he admired her appearance, for she had the most beautiful face he had yet seen.

Aunt and niece—Lady Eleanor Cresson and Miss Isabel Hyde—were well known figures in London society. Lady Cresson, a still young and handsome widow, was famous for the beautiful debutante she introduced into society. Lady Eleanor Cresson was a wealthy woman; the fine estate of Holme Seaton, in Hampshire, belonged to her, and she was mistress of one of the most magnificent mansions in Palace Gardens; but she was one of a large band of sisters, who had all married badly, and each of them looked to her for help. And the help she gave was in this fashion—she invited the girls of each family for a season in town.

In this manner three of her pretty nieces had been well married, and thus it came to the turn of Isabel Hyde; and of Isabel, Lady Cresson had great hopes—she was superbly beautiful and graceful, and would grace any position. It was Lady Cresson's rule to lay before her proteges a list of the most eligible men, and when the list was given to Isabel it was headed by "Rudolph, Earl of Castlemaine." Aunt and niece had a long conversation on the matter.

"You must do your best Isabel," said Lady Cresson: "Lord Castlemaine is the best match in England. He is not in love; he does not seem to care much for ladies' society, and you are certainly the most beautiful girl in town."

"I will do my best," said Isabel, quietly; and she did.

"If I were you," continued worldly-wise Lady Cresson. "I should differ entirely from all other girls in my treatment of him."

"I will follow any suggestion that you make," said the girl meekly.

"I should treat him with great coolness, especially if he seems at all struck with you. Most of the girls look so pleased when he talks to them," said Lady Cresson, "I should say that the reverse of the popular manner would be the one to please him. Be cool to him, decline one or two invitations to dance, do not seem pleased at the prospect of a *tête-à-tête*; I am quite sure that when a man sees every face brighten for him, and meets nothing but smiles and sweetness, a little coldness is sometimes a desirable change."

"I will remember, aunt," said Isabel Hyde.

"We must watch together, Isabel," continued Lady Cresson; "my heart is set on seeing you Countess of Castlemaine, and I think your chances are very fair. I am not too sanguine. You are certainly the most beautiful girl of the present season, and you have many advantages."

"Including an aunt who understands the world," said Miss Hyde laughingly.

"Yes; and let me assure you that is by no means one of the least of your blessings. A good pilot's care takes a ship through perilous straits. I shall be quite happy if you become Lady Castlemaine. My sisters' children will not have done so badly."

"Thanks to you," said Isabel.

"Yes," said Lady Cresson, "I have done my best for my sisters' children. You must not fail, Isabel. I shall give you all the panoply of war—you shall have dresses and jewels—but the rest will be with yourself. Keep before your eyes this one fact—that the end and aim of your existence at present is to become Lady Castlemaine. Let me add one more piece of advice—do not fall in love with him, it will make everything so much more difficult."

And that was the very mistake that Isabel made.

(to be continued.)

## Bankers Attention.

SPECIAL ATTENTION WILL BE paid to the CURING and SHIPPING of one or two Bankers' Fish, at a convenient

PORT IN BONAVISTA BAY, where two Ice-Houses will be kept during the coming season.

Apply at this office. feb23.tf

## FOR SALE.

## SHARES

in the Union and Commercial Banks.

Apply to  
A. G. SMITH & CO.

jan12

THE CONSOLIDATED FOUNDRY CO. (LTD.)  
Have on hand a large stock of

## CAST IRON WARE

—COMPRISING—  
WINCH & PATENT WINDLASSES, HAWSER PIPES, CHOCKS & SHEAVES, PATENT & STEERING GEAR.

SCHOOL DESKS (with the most modern improvements) and GARDEN SEATS—either in castings or completed.

Ornamental Cast and Wrought Iron FENCES—suitable for the front of private residences, grave yards or other purposes. A variety of patterns for cast iron CRESTING & FINIALS to ornament tops of buildings, &c.

They invite inspection of their assortment in patterns.

J. M. LYNCH,  
Auctioneer - and - Commission - Agent,  
BECK'S COVE.

dec15

## BLACK SMITHING.

THE SUBSCRIBER begs to acquaint his many friends, and the public generally, that he has recently opened that FORGE formerly occupied by the late MR. JOHN KELLY, opposite the wharf of Messrs. W. & G. RENDELL, Water-street, where he is prepared to do all kinds of BLACK SMITH WORK, SHIP, FARM and JOBBING. HORSESHOEING a specialty. Satisfaction guaranteed. Prices moderate, to suit the hard times. A trial solicited from the most fastidious.

CHARLES TRENCHARD,  
Water-Street, East

## SOMETHING TO READ.

Just Received, per s.s. Newfoundland, A few copies Christmas No. of London Graphic Weldon's Ladies' Journal; Illustrated Dress-maker Bazaar of Children's Fashions; Family Herald Myra's Journal and other Magazines for February Harper's New Monthly Magazine—English edition Literary World, vol 34; Every Week, vol 35 London Journal, vol 6—new series Christian Age, vol 30; Family Herald, vol 57 Bow Bells, vol 45; Chamber's Journal, vol for '87 The Young Ladies' Journal, vol 27 The Metropolitan Tabernacle Pulpit, by C H Spurgeon, for 1886 Punch's Almanac, for 1887

J. F. Chisholm.

feb19.tf

## Therapeutic Association.

## ST. JOHN'S NEWFOUNDLAND.

La Marchant Road, St. John's, N.F., June 6th, '86. Dr. J. G. BENNETT, Dear Sir.—It is now two years and a half since myself and daughter were cured by your treatment. I suffered for years with Chronic Dyspepsia and my daughter had lost her speech, smell and the use of both legs, for which we could get no relief elsewhere. Had it not been for some silly friends, I should have had the treatment long before I did, but I feel now so deeply grateful to think that for the last two and a half years we have remained perfectly well, and that we should not be doing right unless we let people know by publishing it.

Yours faithfully, JOHN MAYNARD, PARIS, France, Nov. 22nd, 1886.—The Comte De Burgoine, in a letter of the above date to Dr. J. G. Bennett, says: I am feeling well for your appliances and am happy to give them my distinguished patronage.

A lady at Carbonear, says: Dr. Bennett's appliances cured me of Dropsy.

Mr. Troke, Upper Isle Mote, near Channel, says: Dr. Bennett's Appliances has completely cured my wife of Dropsy. She can walk about at her own ease—a thing she has not done for fifteen years.

A lady well known in St. John's, now at Harbor Grace says: I am better and feel fully 14 years younger. It is now some time ago since I called at your house, Lazy Bank Road, St. John's. I believe yours will be the leading remedy when more known.

WITHOUT REASON, WITHOUT ACTION AND WITHOUT SPEECH FOR THREE YEARS.

PUBLICNO, Yarmouth, Nov. 17, 1886.—Dr. J. Gordon Bennett, Halifax.—After the remarkable cure you made in your treatment of my son, I would be doing wrong not to make it known to the public. He was confined to his bed three years without Speech or Action. He can now work, has a good appetite and reason returned. Age, thirty years. JOHN CARLAND, A.P.S.—Mr. Carland is one of the oldest settlers, is a J. P. and no one better known in the district.

## Therapeutic Association.

HEAD AND ONLY OFFICE IN NEWFOUNDLAND,

308 Water Street,  
Saint John's, Newfoundland.

A. YOUNG MONTAGUE, MEDICAL ADVISER

References, if needed, given to any part of England or America, Nova Scotia, Bermuda and many parts of Newfoundland, to parties cured by us.

N.B.—Parties writing from Outports please enclose stamp, as our advice is free to all at the Office, or by post. Also, state size of waist and symptoms. No one else can supply you with any of our appliances, &c.

Remember the address—308 Water Street, St. John's Newfoundland. dec24

## The Fishermen and Sailor's Home.

DUCKWORTH STREET, ST. JOHN'S, N. F.

This Institution has been opened expressly with the view of accommodating Fishermen and Sailors—visiting St. John's.

## With Comfortable Board and Lodging or Meals,

AT A REASONABLE PRICE.

Great care has been taken in fitting up the Home to ensure those who may use it, receiving every satisfaction; and it is hoped that residents of the Outports, when visiting St. John's, will make a point of seeing for themselves the advantages it offers.

One of the Fundamental Rules of the Home is, that it shall be conducted on "Non-Sectarian" and "Temperance" principles.

JUST RECEIVED AND NOW READY FOR INSPECTION, AT

## W. R. FIRTH'S,

The most complete STOCK OF WOOLENS ever shown in the City, comprising all—the Leading Novelties for—

## FALL - AND - WINTER - CLOTHING.

Mixed Wat'd Coatings  
Venetians,  
Marl Cloths,  
Cassimeres.

Irish Frieze,  
Beavers,  
Ulsterings,  
Indigo Pilots.

Diagonals,  
West Broads,  
Doeskins,  
Meltons.

## Six Thousand Yards

All New, and Seasonable GOODS. MARKED AT PRICES TO SUIT THE TIMES



OUR RANGE OF

SUITINGS

EMBRACES EVERY

NOVELTY,

AND IS SIMPLY

STARTLING!

NEWEST West of England and Scotch TROWSERINGS.

Very Choice Patterns and Colourings. We have been particularly careful in the selection of our immense Stock, and we are now prepared to meet the requirements of our Patrons and Friends.



CALL AND

EXAMINE OUR

GRAND

DISPLAY OF

OVERCOATINGS.



We guarantee all Goods as represented, and Clothing made-up perfect in Fit and Finish. London, Parisian and New York Fashion Plates received fortnightly.



This Department

Is Replete with

latest Novelties.



## THE NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE Insurance Company.

[ESTABLISHED A. D., 1809]

RESOURCES OF THE COMPANY AT THE 31st DECEMBER, 1886:

Authorised Capital.....	£3,000,000
Subscribed Capital.....	2,000,000
Paid-up Capital.....	500,000

II.—FIRE FUND.	
Reserve.....	£844,576 19 11
Premium Reserve.....	362,188 18 3
Balance of profit and loss ac't.....	67,395 12 6
	£1,274,661 10 8

III.—LIFE FUND.	
Accumulated Fund (Life Branch).....	£3,274,835 19 1
Do. Fund (Annuity Branch).....	473,147 3 2
	£3,747,982 2 3

REVENUE FOR THE YEAR 1886.

FROM THE LIFE DEPARTMENT.	
Nett Life Premiums and Interest.....	£469,075 5 3
Annuity Premiums (including £108,992 2 4 by single payment) and interest.....	124,717 7 11
	£593,792 13 4

FROM THE FIRE DEPARTMENT.	
Nett Fire Premiums and Interest.....	£1,157,073 14 0
	£1,750,866 7 4

The Accumulated Funds of the Life Department are free from liability in respect of the Fire Department, and in like manner the Accumulated Funds of the Fire Department are free from liability in respect of the Life Department.

Insurances effected on Liberal Terms.

Chief Offices,—EDINBURGH & LONDON.

GEO. SHEA,  
General Agent for Nfld

mar6.tay.

## London and Provincial Fire Insurance Company, LIMITED.

All classes of Property Insured on equitable terms. Prompt settlement of Losses.

M. MONROE,

Agent for Newfoundland.

ap.10.

## LONDON &amp; LANCASHIRE Fire Insurance Company.

Claims paid since 1862 amount to £3,461,563 stg.

FIRE INSURANCE granted upon almost every description of Property. Claims are met with Promptitude and Liberality. The Rates of Premium for Insurances, and all other information, may be obtained on application to

HARVEY & CO.,

Agents at John's, Newfoundland.

mar6.tay.



## THE DAILY COLONIST

Is Published every afternoon by "The Colonist Printing and Publishing Company" Proprietors, at the office of Company, No. 1, Queen's Beach, near the Custom House.

Subscription rates, \$3.00 per annum, strictly in advance.

Advertising rates, 50 cents per inch, for first insertion; and 25 cents per inch for each continuation. Special rates for monthly, quarterly, or yearly contracts. To insure insertion on day of publication advertisements must be in not later than 12 o'clock, noon.

Correspondence relating to Editorial or Business matters will receive prompt attention on being addressed to

P. R. BOWERS,  
Editor of the Colonist, St. John's, Nfld.

Subscribers and casual advertisers indebted to this office, would oblige by paying the amount of their accounts. Our collector will call upon them early this week, and they would assist us materially in our work by having their respective amounts ready for him, so as to save us the trouble of sending frequently for small sums, and themselves the irritation of being dunned.

## Daily Colonist.

MONDAY, MARCH 7, 1887.

## THE CANADIAN ELECTIONS.

The papers received by Saturday's mail, give full particulars of the recent great election struggle in Canada. Sir John MacDonald had a narrow escape of being defeated, and it is doubtful if he will be sustained by a working majority on the meeting of the House. The *Toronto Globe*, opposition, says:—

"The election returns in some thirty constituencies are still so incomplete that it is not possible to be sure as to which side gained the majority in the voting of yesterday. It is probable, however, that the influence of the government in the Territories and in British Columbia will secure to the party in power, a small majority. The result is certainly a disappointment to the liberals, so much so, that they may at first scarcely give due importance to the almost total destruction of the Conservative majority. Whereas the opposition were in a minority of seventy-one, they are now in a minority of not more, we think, than ten or fifteen at most. It is not possible for patriotic men to deny that the great strengthening of the opposition ought to have good effect, hence we say the Liberals have, despite of what may be defeat, fair reason for congratulation. They have carried Quebec by a handsome majority, they have elected their candidates in P. E. Island, they are rather better off in Ontario than before, and they have made some gains in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia.

The *Mail*, (Government,) says: The result summed up in a line is that the government has been sustained by a small majority. In the aggregate the returns may be expected to yield 109 ministerialists, and 96 oppositionists. In the North-West Territories, and British Columbia, which send ten men, the elections will not be held for some days, but we take it their representatives will support Sir John Macdonald, so long, at all events as he is able to control the house. To the question can the government keep itself in power? no intelligent answer can, of course, be returned at the present time. In other days a majority of five and twenty would have been sufficient, but just now when great uneasiness is abroad the Premier undoubtedly has a delicate task before him. It is clear, however, that should he fall the opposition would find itself in at least an equally difficult position, and we are, therefore, driven to the conclusion that a stormy and unsettled period is in store for the country. Surveying the whole field it is tolerably safe to conclude that another general election is not far off. Sir John, whose resources are great, may remain in power for the session, perhaps for two, but it would be impossible for any politician to carry on the affairs of Canada for a full parliamentary term with so small and heterogeneous a majority as he has at his command. The smaller provinces, including Quebec, are all fighting for its own hand—this for better terms, that for larger appropriations, the third for both, and we know from experience how easy it is for combinations, formed for the purposes of plunder, to shake the strongest of cabinets. For this reason we see nothing but instability in the immediate future, and look for another general election before this day twelve months.

The *News* (Ind.) says the Conservatives have been successful in redeeming twenty seats formerly held by their opponents, and the Liberals (including in

that term Nationalists and blue bolters), who will probably support the government on most questions have changed the political complexion of thirty-eight seats. The election yesterday has probably resulted in the return of Sir John Macdonald to power by a small majority in Ontario. Though there are numerous changes, the general complexion of the representatives is but slightly altered; but in Quebec, as anticipated, the opposition made heavy gains. Though the Maritime Provinces appear to have sustained the Ministry, the reformers have gained several seats. There is a good deal of uncertainty as to the position of some of the members-elect, and many constituencies are yet to hear from, so that it is difficult to calculate with any degree of exactness the position of parties, but in all likelihood Sir John has a slight majority, though it is extremely doubtful whether it be sufficient to sustain him through the session. Should he retire from active political life, as has been foreshadowed, he would leave to Sir Charles Tupper or whoever might be his successor the legacy of certain defeat. The parties being so closely balanced it appears altogether probable that the new Parliament will, in any event, be a short-lived one. Another general election may be looked for at no distant date.

Prince Edward Island takes the position of the Liberal Banner Province, having returned its whole representation to support the opposition:—

Corrected returns from P. E. Island, show the following result:—

QUEENS COUNTY.	
Davies, Lib.	4,382
Welsh, Lib.	4,318
Ferguson, Con.	3,611
Campbell, Con.	3,405
PRINCE COUNTY.	
Yeo, Lib.	3,172
Perry, Lib.	3,093
Hackett, Con.	2,771
Lefurgey, Con.	2,593
KINGS COUNTY.	
Dr. Robertson, Lib.	2,443
Dr. McIntyre, Lib.	2,431
A. C. McDonald, Con.	2,397
Dr. Muttart.	2,356

(continued from first page.)

## LOCAL LEGISLATURE.

## HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY, February 28.

MR. MORINE—(continued)—Sir, we should have shown the world that it was safe to invest money in this country, and that we were a people who would not repudiate our just obligations. I will relate the

## BAD EFFECTS UPON A NEIGHBORING PROVINCE

of a policy similar to that pursued by our Government in this instance. The Nova Scotian Government entertained a scheme proposed by Plunkett for consolidating the lines running the entire length of the province. The contract was to be performed under a penalty of \$250,000. The Government was upset, and another Government acceded to power, which sent a delegate to England ostensibly to further the carrying out of the contract, but in reality to defeat it. He was successful in his aim, the contract was repudiated, and the \$250,000 forfeited. The Government decided to keep the forfeited money. They claimed that the contract was a fraud, and though they accepted the benefits of the scheme they yet decided to retain the penalty. What was the consequence. The province, shortly after, wanted to raise a loan; but so discredited had the reputation of the province become, owing to this transaction, that they could not in the old country get a bid for their bonds, although they bore five per cent interest; and they had to get a temporary loan from the banks at Halifax. But soon better counsels prevailed, the Government

GAVE BACK THE FORFEIT, and immediately thereupon they floated their five per cents at a large per cent premium. This anecdote teaches this colony a lesson of the evil policy of repudiating its obligations. If the narrow-minded counsel of lawyers prevail, and the pound of flesh is extorted from these unfortunate bondholders, we lose our reputation and the country is ruined. I adverted yesterday to the fact that the Government, whilst they were

COMMENCING AN IRRITATING suit against the Railway Company, were at the same time building a branch line to Placentia. What will now happen? When they have the line built they will have to ask permission of the company to connect trains from St. John's with the branch line at the junction. They will have to enter into arrangements as to the apportionment of the income derived from the passenger and freight traffic over the two lines. The company being irritated with the government, and having all the cards in their hands, will be in a position to demand seven-eighths or more of the

rates charged, or they may even decide to remove the station from the junction to a point ten miles down the track, refuse to stop at the junction, and thus prevent traffic from Placentia being transported over their lines. Thus our branch line to Placentia will become a laughing-stock to everybody; a line which will carry neither passengers nor freight. Let me put a case. Suppose a man were to build

A HOUSE ON ANOTHER MAN'S LAND on the faith of getting a lease from him afterwards. Suppose, then, that this man should institute a suit to dispossess the rightful owner of his land, would you think that man heartless if he were to refuse to grant a lease and seize upon both house and land? I think not. Yet that is exactly the position of affairs with respect to the Placentia branch. Yesterday I said that if the claims of the government for the future of the Placentia branch were true, it would be the ruin of St. John's. The government's assertion is that they can do away with the Atlantic mail service and the western coastal boat to St. John's and run steamers from Placentia to Nova Scotia and the west. Freight traffic coming from the west to St. John's would then have to be

TRANSHIPED AT PLACENTIA, and transported over the railway. Rather than suffer that inconvenience wholesale merchants would remove their headquarters to Placentia. I do not contend that this will ever happen, for I have no faith in the pretensions of the government in favor of this line. But if it did, then the consequence is the destruction of St. John's, which would soon sink to the level of a fishing village. If the object of this line is to afford labor, I contend that the work should be done upon the main line. Five miles are so built, it is stated. If this is the object to be subserved, twenty miles should be built in the main line and handed over to the company

AS AN ADDITIONAL SUBSIDY, which might induce the bond-holders to invest more money in the country, and cause the extension of the railway to Hall's Bay. Twenty miles would go a long way towards the agricultural districts of Random; thus agriculture, which the present government profess to have such a regard for, would be fostered. Bonavista and Trinity Bays would then be within easy reach of the railway, and a steamer might run once or twice a week from the head of Bonavista Bay to Twillingate and Fogo. As to the good which some hon. members claim that this Placentia line will do to the western portion of this Island I am a sceptic. To the country west of Burin this line will be of no service. Sailors doubling the peninsula of Burin would as soon make the trip right round to St. John's as encounter the fogs of Placentia Bay, and afterwards have to transport themselves and their freight over forty or fifty miles of railway to St. John's. We have heard no word from the hon. member for Brigus on this subject. In

THE ORIGINAL CONTRACT two branch lines were specified, one to run to Harbor Grace and Carbonear, another to Brigus. I submit that the line should have gone first to Brigus, and then round the shore to Bay Roberts. The hon. member for Brigus and the hon. member for Harbor Grace (Capt. Dawe) should surely support this line in preference to the Placentia line, over which it has, in addition, the claim of having been included in the original contract. Even on the plea of giving labor this line should have the preference, for the people of Brigus and Conception Bay need employment surely, while the people of Placentia, as the hon. Receiver General says, do not. And why does not the hon. Surveyor General, Mr. Penney, insist upon the completion of the Carbonear line. I will tell you why. He knew that his chances of £600 a year depended upon the return of the hon. Receiver General; he sacrificed his principles on

THE ALTAR OF EXPEDIENCY, and gave up the line to Carbonear, as the hon member Mr. Hutchings gave up the Brigus line, to keep on the warm side of the House. I appeal to the members of the northern districts, especially to my colleagues, Messrs. Kane and White, and say that every dollar expended on the Placentia line is a dollar lost for ever to the northern districts. If this goes on, our debt will so increase that the payment of the interest upon it will become impossible. Then what will become of Bonavista, Trinity and the Northern districts?

MR. MURPHY.—In being the last person on the Opposition side of the House to rise and speak to the matter before the chair, I feel that these gentlemen who have preceded me, in adverse criticism, have left me but little to say. I have listened with deep attention to

THE POWERFUL ARRAY OF FACTS AND charges brought forward by hon gentlemen on this side of the house, with whom I have the honor to be associated and to be sharer in their toils. When they, much abler than I, have failed to produce an impression on the Government benches with their eloquence and cogency of reasoning, my only task indeed appears to be a cheerless and hopeless one. Hon gentlemen opposite have shut their eyes to reason and closed their hearts to appeals made in

## THE CAUSE OF HUMANITY,

so that not one ray of light may gleam through the perverse and impenetrable darkness of their intellects, nor one single, kindly emotion stir their bosom. Regardless of the sentiments and public opinion of the country, which by the narrowness of their policy, they have arrayed in hostile attitude against them, blinded to fate they sit with folded arms awaiting that doom to which just indignation of the country shall soon consign them. The address from the throne, of itself, furnishes but meagre materials for discussion, and so one compelled to discourse more upon what it should embody, than upon what it actually contains. Thus, in being the last to speak, I feel that what I may lack in the originality of my comment, will be more than compensated in the prudence and moderation with which I shall temper my speech. At the first reading of the address

## INDIGNATION AND DISGUST

were the only feelings known to me, but upon an after thought, and a full consideration of the amount of intellect and natural sympathy possessed by those who drafted it, my sense got the better of my wonderment, and all indignation and disgust passed away. I then knew that it was just as impossible for a river to run up the steep sides of a mountain as for the men composing the present administration to prepare a speech couched in any other terms. The address purports to deal with several subjects, and this is done in such a melancholy way with so much mutilation and disfigurement that the topics are presented to the mind as the

## GHOSTS OF THEIR ORIGINALS.

There is but one bright vista in all this gloomy panorama, and that is introduced with great device by Mr. Emerson, the hon. member for Placentia, who in seconding the motion for a reply, by the light of his imagination and rhetoric, throws a cloth of gold over this disgusting skeleton. But raise the cloth and this repulsive and lifeless thing is before you in all its naked horror.

"The devil hath not in all his quiver choice  
An arrow for the heart like a sweet voice."

I shall now, with the kind permission of the house, proceed to anatomise this skeleton, and if I should handle it severely, my disgust will be a satisfactory apology. I have, therefore, much pleasure in seconding the amendment proposed by Mr. Morine, and when I think of the withering invective made against gentlemen on the treasury benches by him on yesterday, and I think that they left those charges brought against them unanswered, I feel that they deserved all they got and much more. When my mind is thrown back upon this speech from the throne, I am reminded of a story I read in an English paper, some days ago of a clergyman, who, visiting a prison on New Year's Day, to hold Divine service for the inmates in the chapel, opened his discourse by saying that he was glad to see such a large attendance present, and when I say that I am glad the Government benches are so full to-day, I know the force of the comparison or simile will not be lost. [Here Mr. Murphy read extract or fable from *Vicar of Wakefield*, concerning the giant and the dwarf, comparing the Attorney General to former and the Premier to latter.] Come into political partnership with me cried the hon. Mr. Winter to the hon. Mr. Thorburn. You have

WEALTH, INFLUENCE AND CHARACTER, and I have the experience. He went and lost his character and influence and now the Attorney General has the experience still with the wealth added to it.

(to be continued.)

Mr. William O'Brien, M.P., has said that if Ireland were like France, a place where a government might be killed by an epigram, we might hope that soon the present infamous regime would be found in *articulo mortis*. An English member of Parliament, Mr. Schwann, has been studying the Irish question from personal observation. He has taken an extended tour throughout our island, and he spoke at Pendleton a couple of nights ago giving the result of his investigations. He confessed that many prejudices of his had been removed, and he summed up his diagnosis of the situation by saying that "the most lawless thing in Ireland is—the law." There was never a truer saying.

His Lordship the Most Rev. Dr. Power preached an eloquent sermon after 10.30 Mass yesterday, on the efficacy of prayer and the necessity for the practice of it at all times, and more especially during the holy season of Lent. He exhorted the congregation to draw nearer to God and the sacraments during this accepted season, and ended by asking the blessing of the Almighty for the large number of seafarers who by next Sunday will be braving the dangers of the ice-fields. After Vespers the Revd. Father Crook preached on the Gospel of the Day. The Transfiguration of Our Lord in presence of his chosen disciples on Mount Thabor. The Rev. Father dilated on the glory of God, and the delights "which the eye hath not seen, the ear heard or the heart conceived which he hath in store for those who love Him," and ended by exhorting his hearers to endeavor to live a life worthy of the hereafter which God hath promised to the just.

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## Local and other items.

Academia Minstrel practice to-night after lecture.

The crew of the *Eagle*, Capt. Arthur Jackman, are signing to-day.

Mr. G. E. Bearn has our thanks for late American and Canadian exchanges.

The House of Assembly has been adjourned till 3.30 Thursday afternoon next.

A hundred and three guests have thus far been placed in the St. Patrick's dinner list.

The s.s. *Newfoundland* will sail for Halifax at nine o'clock, to-morrow, Tuesday night. Mails close at 6 p.m.

The highest point attained by the thermometer during the last twenty-four hours was 25, the lowest 3.

The thermometer registered seven degrees below zero on Saturday night, which was the coldest for the season.

The monthly meeting of the Home Industries Society takes place to-night, in the Total Abstinence Hall at 8 o'clock.

The Ladies of the Dorcas Society acknowledge with gratitude, the sum of three pounds from S. W., towards the fund of the Society.

The s.s. *Curlew* safely landed her cargo of flour at Greenspond, sent down by the Government, and returned home Saturday afternoon.

The Variety Minstrels, not wishing to clash with the Athenaeum Concert on Monday, April 11, beg to state that they will appear on the following night, April 12.

The Ladies of the St. Vincent de Paul Society beg to gratefully acknowledge the receipt of \$12 from S. Y., as a contribution towards their funds for the relief of the poor. STE]

The fifth lecture of the Academia course will be delivered in the Club's reading-room at 8 o'clock this evening by Mr. Wm. Kelly. Subject—Franco-German war of 1870.

A telegram to R. Langrishe-Mare, Esq., this morning, says that the catch of fish in Norway to date, stands nine millions against twenty-five millions for the same period last year.

The announcement on Saturday, that the s.s. *Curlew* would sail this morning, was premature. As the boat had to take freight to-day, she will not sail till to-morrow morning. She will go as far as Channel this trip.

SORCERER REHEARSAL.—There will be a rehearsal of all the parts at the Academia music room on Wednesday evening next, at quarter past eight o'clock. It is absolutely necessary that there be a full and punctual attendance.

The steamer *Newfoundland* arrived here at 5 p.m. on Saturday from Halifax, after a good run of 57 hours. She brought the following passengers:—

Miss Frye, Miss Harris, Dr. McLeod, Messrs. Geo. E. Bearn, Jno. Harris, S. O. Steele, M. Evans, M. Pearce and 13 in steerage.

Messrs. F. W. Bowden & Sons have kindly presented us with a copy of "The New Guide to Rose Culture," issued by the Dingee & Cunard Co., of West Grove, Chester County, P. A. Several fine illustrations of roses accompany the book, with the names of species and explanations attached. The book also contains a large quantity of useful information on the subject of flower culture which will, no doubt make it invaluable to ladies with tastes in that direction. Mr. Bowden is sole agent in Newfoundland for the Dingee & Cunard Co., and will fill all local and outport orders for any flowers raised by the company, with despatch.

The following are a few of the principal characters taking part in the Masquerade in the City Rink to-morrow night:—

Mary Queen of Scots; Gipsy Queen; Scotch Lassie; Three Little Maids from School; Normanby Peasant; Hamlet & Ghost; Harlequin; Italian Peasant; Butterfly; Snowball, Maria Antoinette, Strawberries and Cream; Aged Couple & Child, Maid of Erin, Paddy Miles' Boy, Evangeline, Fisher Girl, Flour Girls, Queen of Hearts, Nigger Dude, Grace Darling, Harvest Queen, Jack Tar, Kathleen, (an Irish girl), Jockey, Night and Sunrise, Louis XV., The Masher, Masherette, Nurse, Olivette, Oyster Girl, Othello, Oliver Cromwell, Spanish Bull Fighter, Dick Turpin, Tambourine Girl, A Soubrette, Stars & Stripes, Terra Nova, Dick Whittington, William Tell, Daughter of the Regiment, Charity Girl, Chinaman, King Arthur, and many others too numerous to mention.

## Deaths.

REGAN.—On Feb. 10th, at Seattle, Western States, Kate, the beloved wife of James J. Regan, Esq., and daughter of the late Capt. Denis Mealy. —R.I.P. —Savage.—On yesterday, after a short illness, Catherine, beloved wife of John Savage, aged 53 years. Funeral on Wednesday next, at 2.30 p.m. from her late residence Logy Bay.